

### Abstract of the Disclosure

The in vivo dynamics of trypsin, in particular canine trypsin and/or canine trypsin-like immunoreactivity have attracted attention in analyzing the relation thereof with various diseases such as pancreatic diseases. Since trypsin occurs in various forms including two subclass forms, i.e., a cationic form and an anionic form, it is also required to assay separately individual species thereof. To satisfy the above requirements, methods for accurately quantitating, measuring or detecting trypsin. Monoclonal antibodies specifically immunoreactive to trypsin can be produced by the cell fusion wherein trypsin, in particular canine trypsin or a fragment having a specific amino acid sequence or neighborhood thereof, is used as an immunogen. By using as an assay reagent the monoclonal antibody thus obtained, trypsin and/or trypsin-like immunoreactivity present in various forms can be quickly and accurately assayed by, in particular, sandwich assays, etc. Moreover, the clinical meaning of the ratio of respective trypsin, etc. in diseases (acute pancreatitis, chronic pancreatitis, pancreatic cancer, renal insufficiency, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, etc.) can be clarified thereby.